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THREAT TO DEPART FROM I.L.O. MEET

China's Delegate Refused Floor For A Speech Against Japan

GENEVA, June 10.—A threat that the Chinese Workers' delegation might leave the Conference of the International Labour Office was understood to have been made privately yesterday by Mr. Chu, a member of the delegation, following the refusal of the President of the Conference to allow him to deliver a speech attacking Japan.

Before the Conference met, Mr. Chu's speech was communicated to the President, who warned the Chinese delegate that he would not give him the floor because of the attack on Japan.

The President told Mr. Chu that no political attacks were allowed.

Mr. Chu then made a private protest in which he declared that his delegation would leave the Conference if he were not allowed to speak.

Although he was on the official list of speakers in the morning, he was not called upon by the President to take the floor.

Mr. Chu will discuss the matter with the Labour Office and he is likely to speak to-day after having modified his previous speech.—
Reuter.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. I *Enclon.*

REPORT

Date August 9 1937.

Subject (in full) **Arrival in Shanghai from Geneva of Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan,**

Chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union.

Made by **D.S. Hocking.**

Forwarded by

The following members of the Special Branch were in attendance at the China Merchant's Lower Wharf at 2.40 p.m. on August 9, 1937 when Mr. CHU HSUEH-FAN, chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union, disembarked from the S.S. "Aramis." No untoward incident occurred.

D. S. Hocking.

C. D. S. 156.

S. D. C. 528.

S.D.C. 77.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

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August 10, 1937.

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Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company (British) - Situation

The situation in the Thorburn Road and Pootung Factories of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company is normal this morning. On August 9 instead of the 15th the workers were paid their wages.

Miscellaneous

Chung Hwa Women's Mutual Aid Society - new body formed

A new organization entitled the "Chung Hwa Women's Mutual Aid Society" (中華婦女互助社) came into existence on August 8 at a meeting held at No.4 Sing Ming Terrace, Rue Brenier de Montmorand, when some 30 women, including Madame Yang Hu, were present.

During the course of the meeting a preparatory committee of thirteen members was appointed, and it was decided that an office be established at No.4 Sing Ming Terrace, Rue Brenier de Montmorand.

Chinese delegate to World Textile Conference and International Labour Conference - returns to China

Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, Chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union, arrived at the China Merchants Lower Wharf at 2.20 p.m. August 9, by the s.s. "Aramis". Some 600 persons welcomed him composed of friends and colleagues from the local labour unions.

Chung Hwa Women's Christian Temperance Association - proposed meeting

The Chung Hwa Women's Christian Temperance Association have decided to hold a general meeting for members at 3 p.m. August 10 in its office at No.206 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. About 50 persons are expected to be present.

August 9, 1937.

- 9 -

Miscellaneous

Chinese Delegate to World Textile Conference and
International Labour Conference - return to China

Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan, Chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union, who was appointed by the National Government as a delegate to the World Textile Conference and the International Labour Conference, is due to arrive by the s.s. "Aramis" at 3 p.m. to-day, August 9. The ship will berth at the China Merchants Lower Wharf (Wayside District).

It is expected that Mr. Chu Hsueh-fan will be accorded a welcome by a large number of his friends and colleagues from the local labour unions.

Shanghai Municipality Broadcasting Station Owners'
Association - meeting

Twenty-six members of the Shanghai Municipality Broadcasting Station Owners' Association held a meeting in the office of the Association, 323 Wangse Road, between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. August 7, and discussed the broadcasting of news on important current events. The following resolutions were passed :-

1. That local radio stations rebroadcast the programme from the Ministry of Communications Radio Station (XQHC) between 4.25 p.m. and 4.40 p.m. daily.
2. That the programme from the Central Radio Broadcasting Station, Nanking, between 8 p.m. and 9.05 p.m. daily, which has been rebroadcast by local stations, be extended from 9.05 p.m. to 9.25 p.m.
3. That radio stations only broadcast news which is published in the newspapers, and that no personal comment be passed on such news by the announcer.

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Chinese Labor Delegates Due Home Aug. 15

Party Returning From Geneva On Steamship Victoria

After discussing various measures which may help laborers in China to secure better living conditions, the majority of the Chinese delegates to the International Labor Conference held last month left Geneva and are expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 15 on the s.s. Victoria.

Chinese delegates and observers who attended the conference included Messrs. T. Y. Wong, C. Hsia, H. C. Dien, H. V. Chu, Kanyo Nieh, P. H. Li, K. H. Pao, Y. P. Yang, P. Y. Chu, Cheng Nan-wei, and T. C. Tan.

Among the many resolutions passed at the conference, three had particular reference to conditions in China.

One measure urged the governing board of the International Labor Office to take steps to secure a settlement so that factories owned by extraterritorial nationals in China will be subject to the same standards of employment as the Chinese factories under the National Factory Law.

Because of this disagreement between the Chinese authorities and the extraterritorial nationals, both foreign and Chinese factories now escape adequate regulation because of the alleged possibility of inequitable application according to the resolution.

To remedy this situation, the resolution hopes the Governing Board of the I.L.O. will renew steps to secure action by calling a conference between the two parties or by a convention of members of the labor union.

Two more resolutions propose that countries which cannot enforce the minimum wage and the trade union law should be placed on the same footing as those which do not.

Plans for a conference in Asia devoted mainly to Asiatic problems were announced in the third resolution. The conference will probably be held in the near future.

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LABOUR REFORM

The International Labour Conference presumably did its best with the information at its disposal to come to a fair appreciation of labour conditions in China. The resolutions of special importance to this country dealt respectively with

application of factory legislation to factories within and without extraterritorial jurisdiction;

a special convention for regulating hours of work in the textile industry;

the formation of a special committee to study Asiatic Labour issues.

Properly constituted, the establishment of a committee as outlined in the third resolution might be of real practical value. Geneva itself might benefit, for it then would—or should—be able to secure on labour conditions here more accurate or, rather, more complete data, than appear to be presently available to its chief labour organ. Oriental experience has advised caution in approaching proposals made by the West in the name of progress for adoption by industries in the East. It so often happens that earnest reformers concentrate their attention on those undertakings which, by a curious coincidence, are most in competition with western enterprise. The point should not be pressed too far, partly because such procedure shows a practical perception of the advantage of rapidly mobilizing the maximum support for undeniably beneficial reforms. Moreover, in spite of certain dubious happenings of the past, the spirit of reform is now less open to scepticism because, in the conferences at Geneva, representation of Labour itself, as well as of governments and employers, is secured. The spectacle of a group of western employers forcing factory reform on the East in the sacred name of progress and with an alert eye to competition cannot now be enacted, although it must be remembered that even the influence of western Labour on those discussions is not free from a lively self-interest.

This really makes it all the more necessary that China should appreciate the strength of the movement which asks her to put her industrial house in order for having a good case in demanding regulation on humanitarian grounds, a world, well-versed in the technique of collective bargaining, is not going to lose the opportunity of equalizing conditions of competition. Mixed motives can be discerned in Geneva's solicitude, but as the main objective is the advancement of labour's interests they cannot be effectively impugned. For example, recognizing as Geneva does that it is impracticable to apply a forty-hour week to China's textile industry, as it is, in fact, to that industry in other countries, it is obvious that strenuous efforts will be made to bring conditions here closer into accord with those prevailing elsewhere. The contrast between the situation of a forty-hour week and

the 75 hours per worker in China is all the more eloquent because there is virtually no difference between cotton mills here of whatever ownership—Chinese, Japanese or British. The International Labour Conference makes no concealment of its intention to yoke the fear of competition with reformative zeal. This emerges from its reference to factory inspection:

Factories on Chinese territory and within the Settlement should not derive an unfair competitive advantage by availing themselves of the absence of labour standards.

In other words, fairness in competition is as respectable an ideal as humanitarian treatment of labour.

The emphasis on fairness leads to the thought that the Conference would do well to obtain more authoritative information on the actual state of factory legislation here. It is true that the resolution which presses for application of

factory laws appears, owing to the omission of the word "foreign", to include Chinese-owned factories within its purview, but the preamble makes it clear that the proposal is really based on the belief that factories under extraterritorial jurisdiction lack standards which are duly enforced elsewhere. The time has come when the contention that extraterritoriality obstructs the working of China's Factory Law should be critically examined. The Conference's apparent belief that nothing has been done in the International Settlement of Shanghai requires correction by reference to the Shanghai Municipal Council's report on its Industrial Section's admirable educative and persuasive activities. Not that progress is absent from Chinese-controlled areas. During the recent celebrations of the City Government's Tenth Anniversary, the Industrial Safety Exhibition gave evidence of an advance in applying principles of safety under the Factory Law. Moreover despite the virtual abeyance of that Law as a whole, real effort is being made by preliminary spadework which, before long should take effect when questions of jurisdiction have been determined. In June 1936, the Shanghai Municipal Council and the City Government reached agreement for the application of certain fundamental provisions of the Factory Law to the International Settlement. The Consular Body approved in principle but demanded a verbal clarification of the position of extra-territorially-owned factories. Subsequent suggestions from the Municipal Council are, it is understood, under the consideration of the City Government. Advantage might be taken of the forthcoming visit of Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of the International Labour Office at Geneva, to enlist his aid in finding a solution. China cannot afford to let matters rest where they are, for the Conference will now press on the situation of all Governments concerned the drafting of a con-

vention to rectify what it regards as the absence of labour standards in factories here. Mr. Butler's visit should be also utilised to furnish him with a more accurate appreciation of the International Settlement's position, which should be presented with greater clarity than appears to have been possible so far. The time has obviously come when the anomaly of the Settlement's inability to secure effective presentation of its policy at Geneva should be corrected. It has been brushed, notably in regard to the opium issue. Mr. Butler can be usefully encouraged to assist in its complete elimination, provided, of course, that the diplomatic arbiters of the Settlement's destiny are prepared to discharge their duties properly.

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Facts On China Labor

SYMPATHY with China springs readily in the hearts of China's many friends. But it is weakened by Chinese efforts to bluff and wavings of the old extraterritoriality red-flag as an excuse for conditions strictly and purely Chinese.

Thus at Geneva Mr. Hua-kuo Pao, who is the Chinese Government's second delegate, told the Textile Commission that the Chinese Government "supported a 40-hour week in principle" but "found difficulty in carrying that principle into practice especially in view of the extraterritorial conditions prevailing in some parts of China."

The impression gained, of course, is that the naughty foreigner is coming into China and using his extraterritorial privilege to exploit Chinese workers who would otherwise be employed by Chinese factory owners on a 40-hour week basis.

One initial and pertinent question is why, if the Chinese themselves are so ready to afford a 40-hour work week, Chinese laborers do not flock into factories owned by their own nationality and leave the greedy extraterritorial foreigner holding an empty bag. We sincerely hope somebody at Geneva was so ungentlemanly as to ask that question. There is no law requiring Chinese to work for foreigners in China.

The next question might be what, if anything, has been done thus far in the matter of providing the 40-hour week so glibly endorsed at far-away Geneva by Mr. Pao, and we fancy it would require very little inquiry to discover that Chinese factory owners both in Chinese territory and in such foreign areas as the International Settlement are working virtually slave labor under the most unwholesome and degrading conditions, 70 hours and upwards a week at little pay or (in the case of children) no pay whatever and a bare grudging ration of insufficient, poorly balanced and disease-promoting food plus rags of clothes and a chance to sleep on boards in a week left.

That there is a modernly conceived Chinese Factory Law would be cited, and it should be cited because it represents an effort toward

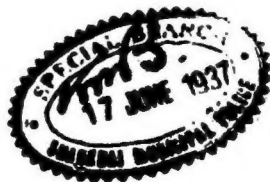
better conditions in which foreign factory owners heartily concur. This law is, however—necessarily we agree—a matter of gradual enforcement for the future, and it is not until the birth and last of a generation of "modern" or "enlightened" that the full provision of Article 1, relating to working hours, is to come into effect. And what does Article 1 say?

Article 1: "The regular working hours of laborers shall not exceed eight hours a day, and the total working hours shall not exceed 48 hours a week. In cases of necessity, the working hours may be extended, but the total working hours shall not exceed 60 hours a week. In a country where the climate is so hot that the regular working hours shall not exceed six hours a day, and the total working hours shall not exceed 42 hours a week."

All of which hardly adds up to any indictment of extraterritoriality in China. What the foreigner has done, and perhaps to some degree he is to be blamed for this, is to in and offer work to Chinese laborers at conditions not much—yet virtually always—somewhat better than are offered by Chinese employers. That is done selfishly and because it is cheaper to make goods in China (particularly for consumption in China) than elsewhere, obviously. The foreigner deserves no special praise. But neither he nor the institution of extraterritoriality need be kicked about at Geneva for conditions made and thus far tolerated by the Chinese themselves.

And by the way, what of the factory inspection issue in Shanghai's great labor pool, the International Settlement? Again we may point out that failure to agree upon this lies directly at the door of Nanking. Months ago—a year ago, almost—authorities of the Municipal Council framed a text agreement which would be agreeable to the Consular Body and which should be agreeable to the Chinese. This was passed on to Nanking by the Shanghai Municipal Government and since that time it has lain cosily pigeon-holed in National Government archives, no doubt well secured against rattling around by a wadding of red taps.

The fact of that matter is clear enough, yet we notice that never is it referred to by any Chinese spokesman abroad. Instead the extraterritorial skeleton is rattled fearfully. The clear fact of foreign enterprise's often relatively enlightened working conditions is worse than ignored and an impression given that exploiters from abroad are enslaving China's industrial population; the Shanghai Municipal Council's willingness and active desire to enforce the Chinese Factory Law is distorted beyond recognition. Such tactics advance neither the cause of general enlightenment nor the welfare of the Chinese worker.



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THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1937.

China Labour Delegation's Move Is Denounced

Resolution Is Passed By Kwansai Federation Of
Industrial Bodies Bitterly Assailing
Charges Brought Before Geneva

OSAKA, June 16.—A resolution bitterly denouncing the charges brought against the foreign employers of labour in China by the Chinese delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva was passed yesterday by the powerful Kwansai Federation of Industrial Associations.

Following its approval by the Japan Federation of Industrial Associations at its meeting on June 31, the resolution will be cabled to the Japanese delegation in Geneva.

The Chinese representatives to the conference, which opened on June 3, charged that the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by Japanese firms in China had prevented the Nanking Government from enforcing its Factory Law.

The Resolution

The Federation's resolution declared, *inter alia*, that:

1.—The Factory Law is so "ideal-

istic" that it cannot possibly be enforced.

2.—Wages granted by Japanese cotton mills in China to their employees are 10 per cent. above those paid by Chinese enterprises.

3.—The Japanese cotton spinning companies in China have assumed the lead in promoting the workers' welfare.

4.—As the Shanghai Municipal Council is supervising industrial enterprises under its jurisdiction, it is erroneous to say that there is no labour legislation in the International Settlement.

The declaration issued by the Chinese delegation, the resolution charged, was apparently motivated by political considerations.

The Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association in China has already protested the charges brought against Japanese employers in China by Nanking's delegation in Geneva.
—Domei.

FILE

MR

SHANGHAI CONSULAR CORPS ATTACKED

Manchester "Guardian"
On Exploitation Of
Manual Labour

PROTEST ON ALLEGED INACTION HERE

LONDON, April 30.—Commenting on the final report of the Textile Conference which met recently in Washington, which describes in violent terms the exploitation of hand labour in the international concessions in China, the Manchester "Guardian" protests particularly against the inaction of the Consular Corps in Shanghai and their failure to obtain normal working conditions.

Although the journal regrets that the textile Conference failed to arrive at an international convention for the reduction of hours of work in the textile industry, it believes that the Convention made an important step towards industrial co-operation which will bear fruit in the future.

"Pressure from the exterior" is necessary to remedy the labour situation, the paper believes, and the recommendations of the recent conference will help to determine the type of pressure. —Havva.

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EXTRALITY SOLUTION MAY BE URGED

Absence of Chinese Control in Foreign Concessions

Washington, Apr. 14.

The absence of all governmental control, either foreign or Chinese, over factories in the foreign concessions of China was the feature of discussion at the World Textile Conference here to-day.

At the same time, the drafting committee commenced work on its final report for the conference. Authorities predicted that the report would mention the desirability of a solution of China's problem of extraterritoriality.—United Press.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch ~~Section~~,

REPORT

Date April 12, 1937.

Subject Bitter Attack on Extraterritoriality at Textile Parleys in

Washington by Chinese delegate

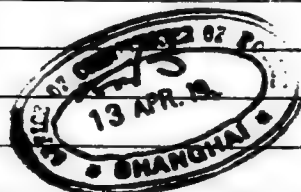
Made by C. D. I. Sih Tse-liang

Forwarded by *T. Boyne D. S. I.*

With reference to the attached article published in the North China Daily News of April 10, 1937 relating to the attack on extraterritoriality at Textile Parley held in Washington, it has been ascertained that the speaker, Mr. Z.T. Ing, Chinese delegate to the World Textile Conference, is properly known as Mr. Ing Zang-teh (江尚德). He is one of the high officials at present attached to the Chinese Embassy at Washington, and has been appointed by the National Government as Chinese governmental delegate to the World Textile Conference. Mr. Ing has been in the diplomatic service for a number of years, being one of the departmental chiefs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government when Dr. C.T. Wang was the Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1931.

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D.C. (Special Branch).

Sih Tse Liang
C. D. I.



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Bitter Attack On Extrality at Textile Parleys

"Foreign Nullification of
Chinese Authority"

UNSCRUPULOUS GUARDED
BY ARMED FORCE

Washington, Apr. 8.

Mr. Z. T. Ing, Chinese delegate to the World Textile Conference, to-day denounced "certain unscrupulous foreign nationalities.....who smuggle their goods into China under the protection of an armed force, with the connivance of their own government authorities."

Continuing his reference to foreign nullification of Chinese authority, Mr. Ing declared, "I am sorry to say that there are still nationals of several countries who enjoy the privilege of extraterritoriality in China and have caused the authorities in the settlements and concessions to evade and override Chinese laws, preventing them from being enforced, and thereby creating an unfair basis of competition."

Mr. Ing added that the Chinese market had been a bone of contention among industrial nations for many years.

"In certain cases," he said, "the Chinese Government has not been entirely free to adjust its tariff rates in order to protect its infant industries. Foreign countries have taken advantage of this situation by dumping their surplus products on the Chinese markets."

"Right Against Might"

Adding that China had lost uncollected duties at a rate of more than \$1,000,000 a week as a result of recent smuggling, the Chinese delegate declared, "when foreign smugglers in China are protected by foreign guns, legitimate business is bound to fail. It is an issue of right against might, law against anarchy, markets against piracy."

"China has a programme for improving industrial conditions, but is prevented from carrying it out by the unscrupulous foreign nationalities who are engaged in smuggling."

Japanese Asked for Information

Mr. Arthur Deakin, British workers' delegate to the conference, contended that the Japanese should provide information regarding the working hours, by the day and week, of the Japanese rayon industries.

Meanwhile, the French workers' delegate, M. Marceau de Lobelle, opposed the suggestion that Asiatic workers be granted hour and wage exceptions, in the effort to stabilize the industry on a world-wide basis, provided the Asiatic mills partially conform to the proposed forty-hour working week.

The Far Eastern industrial plants, M. de Lobelle said, had already failed to conform to the 48-hour week provision adopted internationally eighteen years ago.

President Roosevelt, at an informal White House tea for delegates of the conference, who are seeking the forty-hour week, to-day assured them that they were proceeding in the direction of better social conditions.

"The millennium will not come next year or in the next twenty years, but you are proceeding along the proper lines," he said.—United Press.

Chu Hsueh Yang?

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THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1937

FOREIGN TEXTILE FACTORIES HIT

Extrajurisdiction Blamed for Chinese Workers' Conditions

Washington, Apr. 8.
Foreign textile factory operators, particularly Japanese, employing 60 per cent of all Chinese textile factory workers in extrajurisdiction areas, depress working conditions throughout China, Mr. Chu Shu-fan, Chinese workers' delegate to the Textile Conference, said here to-day. Such factories are not subject to Chinese or foreign laws, and pay an average wage of eighteen cents for an eleven-hour working day, Mr. Chu told the conference.

"This is unfair practice in every sense of the word," he declared. Chinese factories are unable to improve working conditions because of the foregoing situation, he said.

United Press.

"Sweat Shops" in Japan Denounced At I.L.O. Parleys

Frank but Friendly Speech
by British Worker

CONFERENCE DIVIDED ON 40-HOUR WEEK

Washington, Apr. 8.

An attack on Japanese industrial "sweat shops" was delivered here today by Mr. Arthur Shaw, British Trades Union delegate to the World Textile Conference, in the course of a statement advocating a world-wide forty hour working week.

Mr. Shaw emphasized his friendliness toward Japan but said, "I think that the best way to prove my friendship is to speak frankly and sincerely on Japanese problems."

"Sweating," he said, "affects not only the workers of one country, but, because of the ramifications of international trade, the workers of all countries." The prosperity of all countries, he added, has become an international problem.—United Press.

Split on 40-hour week

Washington, Apr. 8.

The delegates of Belgium, Poland, and Canada supported the proposal for a 40-hour week for the textile industry at to-day's session of the World Textile Conference.

The spokesmen of the Japanese Government and Japanese employers, however, urged that it was more important to lower textile prices and tariff barriers and thus aid in raising the purchasing power of the low-income group of workers.

Opposition to the proposed 40-hour week was expressed by the British Government delegate yesterday on the ground that such a step would involve a reduction in the pay of workers.

Twenty-three countries are attending the conference, held under the auspices of the International Labour Office, each nation being represented by a government delegate and representatives of employers and workers.

China and Japan are among the participants.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.I. Special Branch. 78222.

Date March 18, 1937.

Subject (in full) Departure of Mr. Chu Haueh Fan for U.S.A.

Made by D.P.S. Henschman

Forwarded by

T. Bogue D.S.I.

Mr. Chu Haueh Fan (朱學友), Chairman of the Shanghai General Labour Union, who has been appointed by the National Government as Chinese delegate to the World Textile Conference in Washington on April 2, and to the 23rd International Labour Conference in Geneva on June 3, left the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m. March 18 and proceeded by a steam launch provided by Mr. Tu Yueh Sung to the s.s. "President McKinley" which sailed for the U.S.A. at 11.45 a.m. March 18.

A party of some 400 persons, including members of the civic training group and representatives of local labour unions, bade him farewell at the jetty.

Observation duty performed by D.P.S. Henschman, C.D.S. 89 and C.D.C. 30.



D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).